

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXVII. No. 181

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway.—NATIONAL GRAND-DISCOVERY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. No. 84 Broadway.—ORANGE BLOOMER—MICHIGAN—AIDS.

LAURA KRENE'S THEATRE. Broadway.—FARMER, OR THE CHICKEN.

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway.—ROSE ROY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY.—THE SCOTCHMAN'S DREAM.—PARSONS DUKE—LIBERTY BELL OF 1862.

BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY.—SPIRIT OF JACK SHEPHERD—JULIAN SHERIDAN—REINHOLD III.

OLYMPIA THEATRE. No. 45 Broadway.—BOSSO AND JOLIE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—COM. NOT-LIVING WILKIN. A. C. H. ALLIGAN.—SEVEN CLERKS.—HONEST MILKMAN. AFFECTION AND HYPOCRISY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Mechanic Hall, 473 Broadway.—IN BALLO IN MARCHION.

CHRISTOPHER'S OPERA HOUSE. 585 Broadway.—EMERSON'S SONA. DANCER. A. C. H. ALLIGAN.—PLAY FOOT JARR.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL. No. 44 Broadway.—SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &amp;c.

NATIONAL THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL. Canal Street.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &amp;c.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL. 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL. 45 Bowery.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &amp;c.

PARISIAN CARNET OF WONDERS. 583 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

New York, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

## THE SITUATION.

Our intelligence from Richmond is confined to the facts embodied in the reports of operations on Friday and Saturday, which we have before despatched upon, and which unquestionably establish the fact that General McClellan had up to that time conducted his prearranged designs to a complete success, which foreshadow the fall of the rebel capital at no distant hour. It is true that reports reached Fort Monroe on Monday night that Gen. McClellan had captured Richmond, but, as the telegraph was not in working order, and as the boat down the James river had not then arrived, though she was momentarily expected, there is, of course, nothing positively known about the matter. Cannonading was heard on Saturday on our left—that is to say, on the line of the James river—but the cause or the result thereof has not yet reached us. It is not probable, however, that anything serious occurred just then in that direction, whatever may have transpired since. When the right wing of the army was leaving White House and our gunboats were shelling the enemy, General Stoneman made the remark, as he rode off with his cavalry, "All is well; now for Richmond," and he turned his horse's head in that direction. General McClellan said to a bearer of despatches on Saturday night that he was everywhere victorious; that the great battle had fairly begun, but that he would send no report "until the job was done." From these facts we need not experience any unnecessary excitement until the final news reaches us that "the job is done."

The account which we publish to-day from our special correspondent of the evacuation of White House, and the removal of the army stores down the Pamunkey, en route for General McClellan's new base of operations on the James river, will show how coolly and how perfectly the operations were conducted, and how completely the enemy were cheated out of their expected capture of some four millions worth of government property. Nothing could be more orderly than the manner in which General Casey and Captain Sawtelle, of General McClellan's staff, carried out the plans of the Commanding General in this movement. It would appear that everything was done precisely as it had been determined upon several days previous by General McClellan, when he resolved upon making a change of front. The description of the voyage of our transport fleet down the Pamunkey, with all the immense army stores on board, will be found highly interesting, and will prove with what coolness and efficiency the whole movement was executed.

A document has just been presented to the President, signed by the Governors of eighteen States—namely: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, and the "President of the Military Board" of Kentucky, stating that they were of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the federal arms may be followed up by measures which must ensure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that, in view of the important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people, in support of the great interests of the country, they request that he shall call upon the several States for such numbers of men as may be required to fill up all military organizations now in the field, and add to the army such additional number of men as may be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good government.

To this appeal the President has replied that he decides upon calling for 300,000 more troops, chiefly infantry; that he hopes they will be raised without delay, and that an order fixing the quota required from each State will be issued by the War Department this day.

Our news from the West is, in brief, that rumors were extant in Memphis that General Breckinridge's forces were moving north to meet General Halleck; that our boats could not get up White river in consequence of the lowness of the water, and that Albert Pike was advancing from Fort Smith, Arkansas, with 6,000 men—chiefly Indians, it was supposed—to attack the rear of General Curtis' command, while the rebel Gen. Hindman was preparing to attack him in front. The Memphis *Appeal* says that so desperate have the leaders of the rebellion become that they have determined, as a last emergency, to apply to England and France to accept the Southern States as colonies rather than to submit to a reconstruction.

Hon. of the Union. Reports from Cairo state that Commodore Farragut had given the authorities of Vicksburg until Monday last to surrender, and that a bombardment of twelve hours had actually taken place there.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

The European news by the Scotia, so far as it relates to the diplomatic aspect and political position of the American and Mexican questions in England and France, is very important.

The idea of an allied intervention or "mediation" in the affairs of the United States was still entertained in both countries, and seemed to be propagated in and from very influential circles. Count de Persigny was still in London. The *Paris Constitutionnel* boasts that its article on "intervention," of the 11th of June, has been endorsed by the editorial staff of the leading journals of France, and the writer again urges the subject on the consideration of the two Cabinets. In the British House of Commons, on the 19th of June, Mr. Lindsay, in postponing his notice on the subject of England's relations with America until Friday, 11th of July, expressed a hope that the government in the meantime would see the necessity of recognizing the "independence" of the Confederate States and of taking the matter out of the hands of private members, as it was "perfectly clear the Confederate States were now able to assert their independence."

Napoleon had received accounts of the two defeats of his troops by the Mexicans, but the *Paris* journals say that the official reports of General Lorencez had not yet come to hand. The French papers endeavored to make the matter as light as possible to the people, calling a "repulse" a "check," a temporary "falling back," but still the news produced a very intense excitement among them, for, as one of our Paris correspondents remarks, the word "defeat" is not known in their vocabulary. Reinforcements were to be immediately sent out from France to Mexico, as well as a force of military laborers from the French colonies. The Legislature had voted five millions of dollars for military and naval purposes, and great activity prevailed in the principal dockyards of the empire. The first batch of the reinforcements had, in fact, set out, for the transatlantic steam packet *Florida* was to leave St. Nazaire on the 17th ult. for Martinique and Vera Cruz; but her departure was delayed one day by order of the Minister of Marine, that she might take on board one hundred sailors for the French squadron on the coast of Mexico.

There were reports that the Emperor's army in Mexico would ultimately be raised to 30,000 men; but, according to the *Paris Patrie*, the number of troops about to be embarked will not exceed 12,000 men. Earl Russell defended the policy of England in withdrawing from Mexico, in the House of Lords, and endeavored to remove the "unfavorable impression" which had been made on the mind of the French people by her action. The subject of the defence of Canada and the rejection of the Canadian Militia bill were before the English House of Lords, when the Duke of Newcastle said that the Canadian Parliament could not have selected a more unfortunate opportunity for a party contest. The London *Venue* of the 17th of June, speaking on the subject, says: "Does our honor or interest require that we should maintain a frontier for the mere privilege of defending it, at the risk of being told that our presence has caused war between good friends?"

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union as a State was discussed at considerable length, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Sumner, prohibiting slavery in the territory after the 4th of July, 1863. Without taking a vote on the proposition, the bill was laid aside, and the Army Appropriation bill was taken up. The amendment limiting the number of the rank and file of the army to 750,000 was struck out, and an amendment limiting the number of Major Generals at forty, and the Brigadier Generals to two hundred was adopted. Several other amendments were adopted, and the bill was then laid aside. The President sent to the Senate a message recommending a vote of thanks to Commodore Foote for his victories on the Western rivers. The House resolution relative to grants of land in Michigan for railroad purposes, was also adopted. A resolution, calling on the President for information as to whether Mr. Fulton, the editor of the *Baltimore American*, has been arrested, upon what charge, and for what reason, &c., was laid over. Some other business of no general interest was transacted, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, various amendments were adopted, and the bill passed. The bill providing for the enlargement of the locks of the Illinois canal so as to admit of the passage of naval vessels, with the amendment for the enlargement of the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals, was laid on the table by two majorities. Notice was given of a motion to reconsider the vote, with the view of postponing the subject till December next. The bill for the appointment of a commission, to ascertain the claims of loyal citizens for damages sustained through United States troops, was postponed till the second Wednesday in December. The Senate's amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were acted on, and the House adjourned.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamships City of Baltimore, Scotia and Teutonia, from Queenstown and Southampton, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people, in support of the great interests of the country, they request that he shall call upon the several States for such numbers of men as may be required to fill up all military organizations now in the field, and add to the army such additional number of men as may be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good government.

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are at liberty to inspect the ship between this and Thursday, when she sails at noon.

We are indebted to the obliging purser of the steamer Blackstone, which arrived on Monday, for late lists of New Orleans papers.

With heavy receipts, the market for beef cattle was rendered dull and heavy yesterday, and prices receded  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per pound, varying from 6¢ to 8¢. A  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Milch cows were unchanged. Veals were steady at 4¢ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Sheep and lambs were more plenty, dull, heavy and 25¢ a 50¢ per head low, varying from \$2 75 to \$2 45 a 50¢ per head. Swine have also been heavy, but prices are without change: corn fed at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, and still fed at 3¢ a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. The receipts were 5,137 hogs, 140 cows, 754 veals, 11,778 sheep and lambs and 12,018 swine.

The stock market was better yesterday, and all classes of securities were higher. There was quite a buoyant tone in the afternoon. Gold fell to 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in the morning, but closed at 109. Exchange 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Money 6 per cent. The Sub-Treasury was very busy paying interest on the public debt. The exports of the week were \$2,264,712.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with sales of 800 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a 39¢ for middling uplands. The supply on hand was extremely low. According to the circular of Messrs. Wm. P. Light & Co., of last year, it appears that the receipts and exports of cotton at the Southern ports from the 1st of September, 1860, to the 2d of July, 1861, were as follows:

Receipts, bales.....3,450,000  
Exports to Great Britain.....2,173,000  
France.....571,000  
Other foreign ports.....307,000  
Taken by Northern spinners.....265,000  
Stock on hand.....7,000

The circulars, by the Scotia, reported the following stock in Liverpool, June 20, as follows:

	1862.	1860.
American, bales.....	182,240	943,029
All descriptions, American included.....	218,196	1,102,707
The advance on the large week's sales reached 3d. to 3d., equal to 1c. a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound. Still prices in Liverpool were from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound below current prices yesterday in this market, although options being quoted at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, or about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound. The news had a decided effect on breadstuffs. Flour advanced 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a 2¢ per bushel, wheat 2¢ per bushel, while corn was firm, and sales were generally active, with less buoyancy at the close, owing to some relaxation in sterling exchange and to improvement in freights. Pork was dull, with sales of mess at \$11 and of prime at \$8 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a \$8 75. Sugar was firmer; the stock comprised 37,491 hhds. again; 75,395 at the same time last year; there was also a decrease in boxes, bags and molasses. Coffee was steady and sales moderate; the stock embraced 131,477 bags Rio and 129,420 of all kinds. Freights were active and firm. To Liverpool was 1s 10d. per cwt. shipped at 1010d. a 11d., in bulk and bags, and 10s at 1010d. was also engaged to Glasgow and to London at 3s. 6d.		

## Richmond.

Anything from Richmond? Why can't we hear from Richmond? Has not something gone wrong in the operations of our army at Richmond? It is now four days since we have had any news from Richmond, and may they not have been like the three or four eventful days—days of desperate fighting and horrible slaughter? Is the government cut off from its communications with McClellan, or why is it that we do not hear from Richmond?

These and similar questions began to be asked here and there towards the close of yesterday. The public mind, somewhat quieted and restored to confidence in the morning with the explanations of the *HERALD* and some other journals in reference to the fierce and sanguinary battles of Thursday and Friday, was still uneasy in regard to the rumored engagements of Saturday and Sunday. Our own reporter has stated that before he left the field of war on Saturday morning he heard a heavy cannonading in the distance; and it was upon this very interesting and important question that the public mind could not suppress its anxiety. Was there a suspension of hostilities on Saturday and Sunday, or was the fighting resumed, and did it or did it not extend to Gen. McClellan's left wing?

In the absence of any later definite intelligence we can only give our own conclusions of the most probable condition of things near Richmond since Saturday morning. At the close of the hard fighting on Friday evening the forces of Gen. McClellan on the north side of the Chickahominy were withdrawn to the south side, leaving that stream impassable to the enemy, and its difficult bordering swamps as the protection of the right bank of our army. On that side, therefore, we conclude the fighting was terminated on Friday. But the cannonading of Saturday seemed to be on the left. If the enemy, however, made an attack on that flank it was by an inferior force from the city—a very hazardous experiment.

At all events we are confident that the change of front secured by General McClellan on Friday placed him in a strong position, well protected on both flanks, and that, with thirty thousand of the enemy twenty-five miles in his rear, at White House Landing, and thirty or forty thousand more on the north side of the Chickahominy on Friday night, our army was secure against another attack for at least two days. At the end of those two days General McClellan was most probably reinforced to the extent of twenty thousand men, exclusive of General Burnside's army, which perhaps may have reached him, or was within supporting distance, as early as Sunday evening.

In the absence of any positive information since Saturday, such are our views and opinions from a dispassionate consideration of the events before Richmond of Thursday and Friday. We may be far behind the actual advantages following those events. General McClellan may have found and seized his opportunity for dash, ing into Richmond. We are waiting for four days later news than our last advice direct from the army, and we are anticipating the most glorious tidings of success.

NEWSPAPER STEALING.—The moral and pious *Tribune*—the organ of total depravity and contract jobs—very coolly steals our alphabetical schedule of articles last, as published in the *HERALD* eight days ago, announces it as an official document, and threatens to publish it in pamphlet form. The alphabetical schedule was prepared in our office, and no official schedule in alphabetical form has been, or probably will be, issued. This latest instance of newspaper stealing is only a new proof of the assertion of Mr. Gay, the leading editor of the *Tribune*, that "the *HERALD* is constantly ahead, and the *Tribune* is obliged to copy from it."

MILITARY PAMPHLETS.—A contemporary announces that General McDowell is about to publish a vindication of himself against the charge that he was a party to the arrangement by which the corps under his command was prevented from reinforcing McClellan. There is, we venture to say, not a word of truth in this statement. General McDowell is a soldier, and is not likely to imitate the example of a man like Fremont, who neither understands the duties nor the obligations of the profession. Military pamphleteering belongs solely to the province of our political generals.

## The Second Conquest of Mexico.

It appears from the European intelligence which we publish to-day, that twelve thousand French troops are to be sent out to reinforce the army already in Mexico, and a supplementary credit of fifteen millions of francs is asked by the Emperor from the legislative body for the purposes of the expedition. If he had asked for five hundred millions of francs and for an army of one hundred thousand men he would be much nearer the mark. To send twelve thousand men to reinforce the army now in Mexico is only to expose them to certain destruction. Before they can arrive the French army now in Mexico will be either killed off by the vomito or starved or cut to pieces by the Mexican guerrillas. The army that follows it is destined to the same fate. Nothing can be done till October, and by that time the United States will have something to say in the matter. The rebellion will then have been crushed, and the men, arms and money of the United States will sustain the sister republic against the onslaught made upon its independence and democratic institutions.

It is stated that an immense force of iron-clad gunboats is to be sent out, and that they are of such a peculiar construction that they can be taken to pieces and conveyed in ships-of-war. What can be wanted with gunboats for Mexico is difficult to conceive. The country has no navigable rivers, and the ports can be easily blockaded by ordinary vessels. Unless Napoleon, therefore, wants to send the gunboats on the backs of mules over the mountains, to float in some inland lakes, we cannot divine the use of this naval force.

It may be that, under the cover of operating against Mexico, preparations are being made against the United States to carry out the idea of intervention and to aid the rebellious States in establishing their independence. If this be the design, then let Napoleon III. take notice that we will be fully prepared for him, and that his insane attempt will be attended with disastrous consequences to himself and his dynasty. As the French republic, after the Revolution, triumphed over all the coalitions brought against it, so will the American republic be triumphant over the conspiracy of the crowned heads of Europe, and will probably result in their own destruction. It will unite the people as one man to resist aggression and to punish it by blotting out every vestige of foreign dominion on this continent, and by aiding the oppressed subjects of anarchy in Europe to throw off their galling yoke and assert their freedom by making bonfires of thrones, as the people did in France in 1848. Let the Emperor of the French raise a sacrilegious hand against the American republic, and that will be the last of the Napoleon dynasty.

## Intervention Again.

The advice received by the Scotia are not calculated to allay the misgivings which exist here as to the intentions of the English and French governments in our regard. Notwithstanding the declarations of Lord Palmerston that England has no present design of interfering in our affairs, and the oft-repeated assurance that the policy of England and France is identical on this question, we cannot shut our eyes to the significance of the facts that now reach us. It will be recollected that Mr. Lindsay had a notice of a motion on the books of the House of Commons for the 20th ult., recommending the recognition by Great Britain of the Southern confederacy. This he asked and obtained leave to postpone to the 11th of July, on the ground that on consultation with other honorable members with whom he is acting they came to the conclusion that the government would see the necessity of taking this important question in hand before the time fixed, and would thus render it unnecessary for any private member to submit a resolution on the subject to the House.

When a motion of this kind is withdrawn or postponed in Parliament, in deference to the anticipated action of the government, it may be taken for granted that it is on no vague understanding as to the intentions of the latter. The course pursued by Mr. Lindsay and his associates precludes the supposition that they would delay for an hour the forcing on of the question unless they were assured that it was likely to be brought before Parliament under circumstances of much greater advantage. What those circumstances are we shall of course soon learn. In the meantime, we hear of a movement in France which, though it cannot strictly be said to have originated with the government, no doubt received its inspiration from the Tuileries. We published a few days since an article from the *Constitutionnel* of the 11th ult. advocating intervention in America *a tort et travers*. In a number of that journal issued just previous to the departure of the Scotia a rather startling announcement is made. It is stated that papers containing the article in question had been forwarded to every newspaper in France, and that up to the 19th over a hundred leading journals had inserted it, and published in addition editorial articles strongly backing up its views.

Now our government has been all along assured by the representatives of England and France that no purpose existed on the part of either of interfering in our quarrel with the South. As late as yesterday Mr. Seward declared that nothing had been received from the other side to warrant the conclusion that they had changed their policy in this regard. What means, then, this mysterious contradiction between their declarations and the significant movements to which we have called attention, and which, if they are not technically responsible for, there is reason to believe have been originated with their countenance and sanction? It means just this: that they have all the disposition to interfere at once and forcibly in favor of the South, but dare not do so until they have worked up a certain amount of public sentiment in its support. Feeling that if we succeed in putting down the rebellion this country will become more powerful than ever, and will exercise an influence in the affairs of the world such as the first French republic exercised in its time—overturning thrones, changing dynasties and altering the boundaries of kingdoms—they are unwilling to let the opportunity slip of dividing and breaking up a Power so formidable. We are in a position far different from that of France when, unaided, she not only put down rebellion, but defeated and scattered the tremendous coalition formed against her. Superior to her in resources, in intelligence and in all the im-

proved appliances of war, we can easily crush out any league of European aristocrats and despots that dares to conspire against the integrity of our republic. These threatenings of intervention, then, disturb us but little. They will only serve to nerve, instead of weaken, the determination of the country to face all sacrifices rather than compromise an iota of its honor.

THE HON. BEN. WOOD AND HIS FIRST RATE NOTICE FROM THE LONDON TIMES.—We publish to-day a first rate notice of the Hon. Ben. Wood by the London Times, and of a late semi-secession speech of his supposed to have been delivered in Congress. The Hon. Ben. in England is welcomed among the implacable and unscrupulous enemies of the United States as a model of wisdom and statesmanship. The Times parades him before the British public as a man "who speaks the voice of a great political party," as a humanitarian whose views are those of "the English press since the outbreak of the war," and "as a representative of the first city in the Union, said to be popular, and certain of a re-election."

A few words will set this matter right; but first, in consideration of this tremendous puff of the Hon. Ben. Wood, he should forthwith send over several packages of his lottery tickets to the London Times office for distribution among his English secession friends. As for this remarkable speech of the Hon. Ben. Wood, it was never delivered in Congress. Some time ago he asked permission of the House to print a speech without reading it to the body as a speech delivered, and this permission was granted. He availed himself of the privilege to publish this transparent secession pamphlet, and, as it would now appear, for the special benefit of Jeff Davis in England. Unfortunately, however, since its publication the Hon. Ben. Wood has been arraigned and is now under trial in Congress as a secession emissary and agent, and the result will probably be his expulsion from the House under a cloud of disgrace which will stick to him to the end of his life. To keep up at least some appearance of fair dealing, we trust that the London Times will take a note of these facts concerning the Hon. Ben. Wood when next it is brought out by that journal as an example of sound American statesmanship. Touching the chances of his re-election, even "the roughs" of the rowdy district which he represents will laugh outright at the amusing ignorance and stupidity of the London Times in presenting him to John Bull as the oracle of a great political party, as a popular man, and as "a representative of the first city in the Union." His constituents would like to have one question answered—to wit: Who is the writer of this imaginary speech of the Hon. Ben. Wood?

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTHWEST.—Our latest and most reliable information from the Southwest leads us to the conclusion that the campaign in that quarter, henceforward till "the first frost," will be limited to the maintenance of the line of the Mississippi river, the northern frontiers of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and the prosecution of the work of law and order in New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, &c. General Curtis, in Arkansas, is falling back towards Missouri, having done all that he can do in Arkansas with his present limited force. In the meantime, however, while the arduous labors of an active campaign are generally suspended in the West and Southwest, we dare say that General Halleck will be in a condition to reinforce our grand Army of the East with fifty thousand of his veteran Western soldiers, if they should be demanded, to finish up our summer work in Virginia and North Carolina. The movements over the whole chess-board will depend, perhaps, upon our next news from Richmond.

ENLARGING CANALS AND CANAL LOCKS.—The measure before Congress authorizing the enlargement of canals and canal locks on the Erie, Oswego and Illinois canals is a military necessity, and ought to be passed at once. It will be seen that the bill has been laid on the table. It is with the greatest surprise that we find two representatives from New York joining those from New Jersey and the border States in opposing the bill. The design of the proposed measure is to render the canals navigable for gunboats; and in time of foreign war the importance of these channels of communication for armed vessels cannot be overestimated. If there is any objection to the measure it must arise from private, not from public, reasons on the part of the gentlemen opposing it, and we hope that they will have the good sense to reconsider their action and vote affirmatively when the bill again comes up.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF THE AGE.—Is lager bier intoxicating? Is lager bier beer? Is lager bier lager bier? These important questions are now employing the learning and acumen of the greatest judicial minds of the age. When these questions are satisfactorily settled our judiciary will discuss the nice point whether, when a house burns, it burns up or burns down? We shall issue an extra *HERALD* containing these valuable legal decisions when they are officially announced.

## Personal Intelligence.

General Fremont has taken the house No. 42 West Nineteenth street, where he will reside with his family in future.

The excitement created by the presence of Hon. William H. Seward and other distinguished civil and military gentlemen in the Astor House, continued unabated yesterday, where he was waited on by most of our prominent citizens. Numerous and influential efforts were made to discover the object of his visit to the city at this time. Our indefatigable Secretary of State received the numerous visitors with his usual courtesy and urbanity. In reply to their questions respecting the movements of General McClellan's army on the peninsula, he said that his private despatches from Washington represented that everything was going on prosperously, and, to use his own words, "everything was sound." The real object of his visit, however, remained undiscovered, and whether it was merely for private purpose, or national affairs, was carefully concealed. During part of the day he was busily engaged dictating despatches to his secretary and holding consultations with Governor Morgan, Thurston Wood, and General Shields and Buckingham. The whole party left here last evening. Charles Wyckoff arrived in town yesterday, and has rooms at the Brevoort House.

General Schuyler Hamilton has not resigned; but he regret to learn from a friend at Saratoga that he arrived at his father's country residence, from Corinth, on Saturday morning, extremely ill.

Colonel Gilbert C. Davidson, of the army, and Attached to the staff of General Sturgis, commanding in Washington, arrived at the Astor House yesterday afternoon, en route for Washington. Colonel Davidson was the subject of many attentions at the hands of his friends last evening at his hotel.

The Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston, and Mrs. Fox, of Washington, will leave for Europe.

## THE GREAT MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The Anti-Slavery and Anti-Secession Movement.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

DISUNION THE FRUIT OF ABOLITION.

Important Testimony of a Veteran Kentuckian—"The Union as It Was: the Constitution as It Is"—Analysis of the Slave Power.

Speeches of Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky; Hon. Wm. Duer, Hon. Fernando Wood and Others.

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A large and overflowing meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of giving expression to public opinion concerning the continued agitation of the abolition question, and to protest against secession and rebellion in the strongest terms. The meeting was called for six o'clock P. M., but the doors were not thrown open to the public until nearly two hours afterwards. When they were opened, however, the crowd rushed in in flocks and streams, never stopping until the place was full to overflowing.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. F. T. Talbot, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who apologized for the delay experienced, and introduced the Hon. William Channing as chairman of the meeting. The Hon. William CHANNING, on coming forward, was received with warm applause. He made a few remarks on the purpose of the meeting and returned thanks to the audience for appointing him to the position of chairman. He would not detain them with any long speech. They were met for the purpose of initiating a movement for the exclusive support of the constitution and the Union. He hoped this movement would be generally initiated throughout the country, and that its results might be the complete restoration of the Union and the constitution.

The list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then read, and unanimously approved.

Mr. CHARLES A. MATY, formerly Public Administrator, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then read the following resolutions, amid repeated bursts of cheering:

Resolved, 1.—That in the present crisis, when our beloved country is in danger of being overthrown, it is the duty of every American citizen, laying aside all prejudices of attachment to party, color of skin, and religious opinions, to unite in a common effort to preserve the Union, and to maintain the integrity of the constitution, and to resist all attempts to subvert the same. (Loud applause.)

2.—That the dangers which immediately threaten the Union are of two kinds: first, the danger of secession, which would destroy the Union; and second, the danger of a foreign invasion, which would destroy the Union. (Loud applause.)

3.—That the government is engaged in the work of suppressing the rebellion, and that it is the duty of every citizen to sustain our government and defend it from all enemies at home and abroad; and that in this national emergency, every citizen should be ready to sacrifice his life and property for the preservation of the Union. (Loud applause.)

4.—That the government is engaged in the work of suppressing the rebellion, and that it is the duty of every citizen to sustain our government and defend it from all enemies at home and abroad; and that in this national emergency, every citizen should be ready to sacrifice his life and property for the preservation of the Union. (Loud applause.)

5.—That the government is engaged in the work of suppressing the rebellion, and that it is the duty of every citizen to sustain our government and defend it from all enemies at home and abroad; and that in this national emergency, every citizen should be ready to sacrifice his life and property for the preservation of the Union. (Loud applause.)

6.—That the government is engaged in the work of suppressing the rebellion, and that it is the duty of every citizen to sustain our government and defend it from all enemies at home and abroad; and that in this national emergency, every citizen should be ready to sacrifice his life and property for the preservation of the Union. (Loud applause.)

7.—That the government is engaged in the work of suppressing the rebellion, and that it is the duty of every citizen to sustain our government and defend it from all enemies at home and abroad; and that in this national emergency, every citizen should be ready to sacrifice his life and property for the preservation of the Union. (Loud applause.)

8.—That the government is engaged in the work of suppressing the rebellion, and that it is the duty of every citizen to sustain our government and defend it from all enemies at home and abroad; and that in this national emergency, every citizen should be ready to sacrifice his life and property for the preservation of the Union. (Loud applause.)

9.—That the government is engaged in the work of suppressing the rebellion, and that it is the duty of every citizen to sustain our government and defend it from all enemies at home and abroad; and that in this national emergency, every citizen should be ready to sacrifice his life and property for the preservation of the Union. (Loud applause.)